

What's Alive in Hamilton

Dragonfly and
Damselfly Checklist
2013



Date or Location of Observation →

A	B	C	D

Damselflies

Broad-winged damsels

(*Calopterygidae*)

Jewelwings

River Jewelwing (*Calopteryx aequabilis*) **N, U**

Ebony Jewelwing (*Calopteryx maculata*) **N, C**

Rubyspots

American Rubyspot *Hetaerina americana* **N, R**

Spreadwings (*Lestidae*)

Amber-winged Spreadwing (*Lestes eurinus*) **N, U**

Spotted Spreadwing (*Lestes congener*) **N, U**

Northern Spreadwing (*Lestes disjunctus*) **N, C**

Emerald Spreadwing (*Lestes dryas*) **N, C**

Sweetflag Spreadwing (*Lestes forcipatus*) **N, U**

Slender Spreadwing (*Lestes rectangularis*) **N, C**

Lyre-tipped Spreadwing (*Lestes unguiculatus*) **N, R**

Swamp Spreadwing (*Lestes vigilax*) **N, U**

Elegant Spreadwing (*Lestes inaequalis*) **N, U**

Pond damsels (*Coenagrionidae*)

Dancers

Violet Dancer (*Argia fumipennis violacea*) **N, C**

Powdered Dancer (*Argia moesta*) **N, U**

Blue-fronted Dancer (*Argia apicalis*) **N, U**

Blue-tipped Dancer (*Argia tibialis*) **N, R**

Dusky Dancer (*Argia translata*) **N, R**

Eastern red damsels

Eastern Red Damsel (*Amphiagrion saucium*) **N, U**

Painted Skimmer,
Bob Curry



Twelve-spotted Skimmer (male),
Chris Hamilton



Aurora damsels

Aurora Damsel (*Chromagrion conditum*) **N, C**



Eurasian bluets

Taiga Bluet (*Coenagrion resolutum*) **N, U**



American bluets (citrus-hued type)

Orange Bluet (*Enallagma signatum*) **N, U**

Vesper Bluet (*Enallagma vesperum*) **N, R**



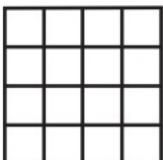
American bluets (black-type bluets)

Rainbow Bluet (*Enallagma antennatum*) **N, U**

Azure Bluet (*Enallagma aspersum*) **N, U**

Stream Bluet (*Enallagma exsulans*) **N, C**

Skimming Bluet (*Enallagma geminatum*) **N, C**



American bluets (blue-type bluets)

Double-striped Bluet (*Enallagma basidens*) **N, R**

Boreal Bluet (*Enallagma boreale*) **N, U**

Tule Bluet (*Enallagma carunculatum*) **N, U**

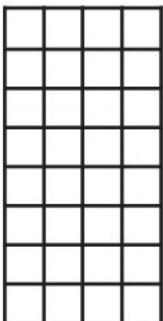
Familiar Bluet (*Enallagma civile*) **N, C**

River Bluet (*Enallagma anna*) **N, R**

Northern Bluet (*Enallagma cyathigerum*) **N, C**

Marsh Bluet (*Enallagma ebrium*) **N, C**

Hagen's Bluet (*Enallagma hageni*) **N, R**



Forktails

Fragile Forktail (*Ischnura posita*) **N, C**

Eastern Forktail (*Ischnura verticalis*) **N, C**



Sprites

Sedge Sprite (*Nehalennia irene*) **N, U**



Dragonflies

Spiketails (*cordulegastridae*)

Delta-spotted Spiketail (*Cordulegaster diastatops*) **N, U**

Twin-spotted Spiketail (*Cordulegaster maculata*) **N, U**

Arrowhead Spiketail (*Cordulegaster obliqua*) **N, R**





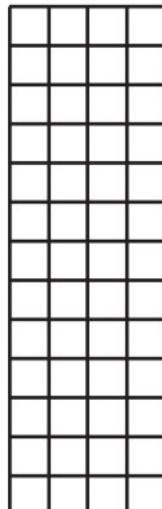
Ebony Jewelwing, Chris Hamilton



Twelve-spotted skimmer (female),
Chris Hamilton

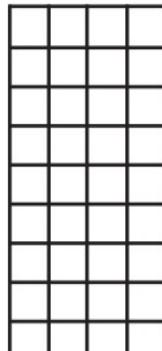
Darners (Aeshnidae)

- Canada Darner** (*Aeshna canadensis*) **N, C**
Lance-tipped Darner (*Aeshna constricta*) **N, C**
Variable Darner (*Aeshna interrupta*) **N, U**
Black-tipped Darner (*Aeshna tuberculifera*) **N, U**
Shadow Darner (*Aeshna umbrosa*) **N, C**
Green-striped Darner (*Aeshna verticalis*) **N, R**
Common Green Darner (*Anax junius*) **N, C**
Comet Darner (*Anax longipes*) **N, R**
Fawn Darner (*Boyeria vinosa*) **N, U**
Harlequin Darner (*Gomphaeshna furcillata*) **N, U**
Swamp Darner (*Epiaeschna heros*) **N, U**
Springtime Darner (*Basiaeschna janata*) **N, U**
Spatterdock Darner (*Rhionaeschna mutata*) **N, R**



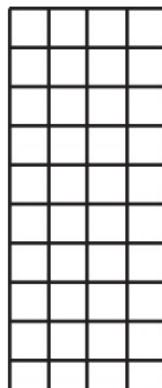
Clubtails (Gomphidae)

- Lancet Clubtail** (*Gomphus exilis*) **N, C**
Midland Clubtail (*Gomphus fraternus*) **N,**
Pronghorn Clubtail (*Gomphus graslinellus*) **N, R**
Ashy Clubtail (*Gomphus lividus*) **N, C**
Dusky Clubtail (*Gomphus spicatus*) **N, C**
Arrow Clubtail (*Stylurus spiniceps*) **N, C**
Lilypad Clubtail (*Arigomphus furcifer*) **N, R**
Unicorn Clubtail (*Arigomphus villosipes*) **N, U**
Harpoon Clubtail (*Gomphus descriptus*) **N, R**



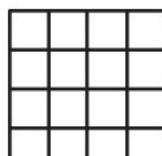
Emeralds (Corduliidae)

- Racket-tailed Emerald** (*Dorocordulia libera*) **N, U**
Beaverpond Baskettail (*Epitheca canis*) **N, C**
Common Baskettail (*Epitheca cynosura*) **N, C**
Prince Baskettail (*Epitheca princeps*) **N, U**
Spiny Baskettail (*Epitheca spinigera*) **N, C**
Forcipate Emerald (*Somatochlora forcipata*) **N, R**
Kennedy's Emerald (*Somatochlora kennedyi*) **N, R**
Clamp-tipped Emerald (*Somatochlora tenebrosa*) **N, U**
Brush-tipped Emerald (*Somatochlora walshii*) **N, U**
Williamson's Emerald (*Somatochlora williamsoni*) **N, U**

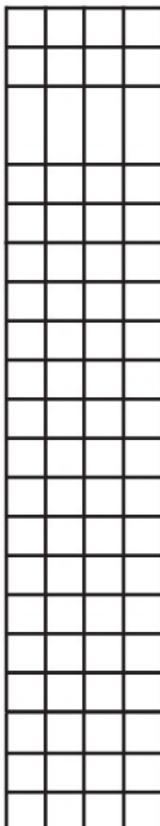


Skimmers (Libellulidae)

- Chalk-fronted Corporal** (*Libellula julia*) **N, U**
Widow Skimmer (*Libellula luctuosa*) **N, C**
Common Whitetail (*Libellula lydia*) **N, C**
Twelve-spotted Skimmer (*Libellula pulchella*) **N, C**



Four-spotted Skimmer (*Libellula quadrimaculata*) **N, C**
Painted Skimmer (*Libellula semifasciata*) **N, R**
Saffron-bordered Meadowhawk (*Sympetrum costiferum*) **N, R**
Cherry-faced Meadowhawk (*Sympetrum internum*) **N, U**
White-faced Meadowhawk (*Sympetrum obtrusum*) **N, C**
Ruby Meadowhawk (*Sympetrum rubicundulum*) **N, C**
Band-winged Meadowhawk (*Sympetrum semicinctum*) **N, U**
Yellow-legged Meadowhawk (*Sympetrum vicinum*) **N, C**
Blue Dasher (*Pachydiplax longipennis*) **N, C**
Eastern Pondhawk (*Erythemis simplicicollis*) **N, C**
Wandering Glider (*Pantala flavescens*) **N, U**
Spot-winged Glider (*Pantala hymenaea*) **N, U**
Dot-tailed Whiteface (*Leucorrhinia intacta*) **N, C**
Belted Whiteface (*Leucorrhinia proxima*) **N, R**
Calico Pennant (*Celithemis elisa*) **N, C**
Halloween Pennant (*Celithemis eponina*) **N, U**
Eastern Amberwing (*Perithemis tenera*) **N, U**
Black Saddlebags (*Tramea lacerata*) **N, C**
Red Saddlebags (*Tramea onusta*) **N, R**
Carolina Saddlebags (*Tramea carolina*) **N, U**



This Dragonfly Checklist is proudly supported by:



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Residency Codes:

N = Native - Indigenous to Ontario

E = Exotic - Not indigenous to Ontario

Abundance Codes:

R = Rare. Highly significant in the City of Hamilton.

U = Uncommon. Moderately significant in the City of Hamilton.

C = Common. Present in many locations across the City of Hamilton.

Odonates (Dragonflies and Damselflies)

Odonates are the group of carnivorous insects that include damselflies and dragonflies. In the field you can easily spot the difference between these two:

Dragonfly wings sit flat when perched and have a strong sustained flight; damselfly wings are held over their backs (except spreadwings) and have a weak and fluttery flight.

Odonates are considered aquatic insects because their life cycle depends on water. When breeding, females will lay their eggs in a river, stream, creek, pond, or on aquatic vegetation. Eggs will soon hatch into the larvae stage (nymph) and will remain in the water on average of 1-3 years before emerging and moulting into adults.

Checklist Designed by Hamilton Conservation Authority
Checklist source: Hamilton Natural Heritage Database,
2013.

Thanks to Bob Curry for his expertise on the status of odonates in the City of Hamilton.

**Cover photo of White-faced Meadowhawk
by Chris Hamilton**